

A Concentration Site for Cerambycidae in Jalisco, Mexico (Coleoptera)

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Early in July, 1987, J. A. Chemsak, E. G. Linsley and J. M. Linsley visited the Estacion de Biologia Chamela in Jalisco, Mexico to gather additional data for the expanding list of Cerambycidae already known from the environs of the Estacion. At this time the rainy season had not yet begun at the Estacion and the deciduous trees were mostly bare and in the surrounding area poinciana (introduced ornamental) and plumeria (a white-flowered ornamental used in other tropical countries but not an attractive anthophilous insect plant) provided about the only color in the environment. Under the circumstances, any hope for finding diurnal flower and leaf inhabiting cerambycids was out of the question and efforts at the station were directed to nocturnal (light) collecting, which was only moderately productive.

We were informed by Steve Bullock that the region immediately south had received more rain and that the season had progressed much more than at the station. He also suggested that the sign along the highway advertising the Fiesta Americana Hotel might be worth checking for specimens. This sign is about 5.5 meters high and 7.5 meters wide and is located off the highway at the entrance road to the hotel to the right heading south (40 km S. of the station, 21 km N Melaque junction). The sign has colored lettering on a white background and is situated 6–7 meters above the side road. Two large white lights illuminate the sign all night until about 7:00 AM.

We first stopped at this location on July 9 at about 9:00 AM. At this time the sun was fully shining on the surface. It was immediately apparent from the road that many insects were still present on the sign. This initial effort produced 54 specimens of 19 species of Cerambycidae. Subsequently, six early morning (6:00–6:30 AM) visits were made to this site.

F. Hovore arrived at the station on July 15 and was informed of the site and its attractiveness to Cerambycidae. Subsequently he made daily collections for another six days and his results have been incorporated in the table.

As a result, the thirteen days of collecting at the sign produced nearly 1700 specimens representing 101 species. Among these, the largest numbers of specimens are in the tribe Elaphidiini which accounted for 1059 individuals of 35 species. Significantly, the period of Hovore's sampling produced about 400 more individuals but only about 20 more species. Seasonal progression and intervening rainfall probably account for the increased numbers.

Also of interest is the fact that the first series of collections contained about 15 species not collected by Hovore and the second series included about 20 species not encountered earlier.

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Daily totals of Cerambycidae collected at Fiesta Americana Hotel sign during 9–22 July, 1987.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total
<i>Eburia nigrovittata</i> Bates	1					2		1	1	1				6
<i>Eburia</i> sp.	6	3	2	5	3	1		12	15	14	9	7	3	80
<i>Eburodacrys callixantha</i> Bates	1					2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	13
<i>Austrophanes robustum</i> Chemsak & Linsley	1		2	2	1	1			2					9
<i>Consosphaerion concolor concolor</i> Linsley	1	2	2	3		1		5	1	3	2	2	2	24
<i>Pseudoperiboecum subarmatum</i> Linsley	1				1	1	1	8	6	5	3	5	4	35
<i>Eutrichophoroides jansonii</i> (Bates)	11	5	2	16	23	32	12	38	40	37	45	28	21	310
<i>Elaphidion mimeticum</i> Schaeffer	1	1					1							3
<i>Orwellion gibbulum gibbulum</i> (Bates)	3	1	3	2			1	5		1	1	1	2	20
<i>Anelaphus nitidipennis</i> Chemsak & Linsley	1	2	1	2	2	1	1			1		2		13
<i>Ironeus submetallicus</i> Chemsak & Linsley	11	2	4	16	9	6	3	18	16	29	14	13	9	150
<i>Neocompsa puncticollis asperula</i> Martins & Chemsak	4	3		22	11	5	2	3	3	3	2	3	5	66
<i>Obrium ruficolle</i> Bates	1	1		8	3	3	1		2	2	5	6	4	36
<i>Gnaphalodes trachyderoides</i> Thomson	1								1					2
<i>Hippopsis</i> sp.	1													1
<i>Aegomorphus chamelae</i> Chemsak & Giesbert	1	1			1			1		4	5	3	1	17
<i>Aegomorphus</i> sp.	6	3	1	3	3	1		5	1	1	2	2		28
<i>Olenosus serrimanus</i> Bates	1			1			1			1		1	1	6
<i>Lepturges angulatus</i> (LeConte)?	1	1					1	1	3	1	1			9
<i>Strongylaspis corticaria</i> (Erichson)		3		4	3			7	9	2	2	4		34
<i>Eburia laticollis</i> Bates		1		5	5		2	2	3	4	3	5	2	32
<i>Eburia juanita</i> Chemsak & Linsley		1		1										2
<i>Eburodacrys hesperidis</i> Chemsak & Linsley		1	1	1					1	2		2	1	9
<i>Peranoplium</i> sp.		1												1
<i>Ironeus pulcher</i> Bates		1	2	15	5	6	3	8	20	17	11	15	13	116
<i>N.</i> sp. near <i>Ironeus</i>		1	1	3	2	2	2							11
<i>N.</i> gen., <i>N.</i> sp. near <i>Ironeus</i>		1	2	12	10	15	9	10	9	11	10	12	6	107
<i>Psyrassa cylindricollis</i> Linsley		1	2	7	4	5	3	7	4	3	1	1	3	41
<i>Psyrassa nigricornis</i> Bates		1		1		4	4		1			1	1	13
<i>Elytroleptus scabricollis</i> Bates		1												1
<i>Aegomorphus</i> sp.		1						1	1		1		1	5
<i>Lepturges limpida</i> Bates		2		1			2	1						6

<i>Cymatonycha</i> n.sp.	4	2	13	2	6	4	3	7	2		1	2	46
<i>Derobrachus sulcicornis</i> LeConte		2		3	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	22
<i>Peranoplium</i> sp.		1											1
<i>Eutrichophoroides albisparsus</i> (Bates)		1				2							3
<i>Neotrichophoroides decipiens</i> (Bates)		1		1		2	5	3	1	1	2	3	19
<i>Micropsyrassa pilosella</i> (Bates)		3	2	1	1		1			1	1		10
<i>Psyrassa sthenias</i> Bates		1	3	1	3	2	7	16	3	2	2	5	45
<i>Psyrassa</i> sp.		4		3	1	2	2	1	1	1		2	17
<i>Anopliomorpha reticolle</i> (Bates)		2	1	2	1		3	6	12	5	6	6	44
<i>Psyrassa</i> sp.		1											1
<i>Triacetelus sericatus</i> Bates		1											1
<i>Lepturges</i> sp.		1	3	2	1	4							11
<i>Leptostylus</i> sp.		1								1			2
<i>Stenodontes lobigenus</i> Bates			2			1		1	1			1	6
<i>Malacopterus tenellus</i> (Fabricius)			2	4			1	4	3	3	5	4	25
<i>Eburia perezii</i> Chemsak & Giesbert			1					1	1			1	4
<i>Xeranoplium puncticolle</i> Chemsak & Linsley			1								3		4
<i>Gymnopsyra</i> sp.			1	7	1	2	5	3	4	5	1	1	30
<i>Stenosphenus</i> sp.			2					1	2		1	2	8
<i>Micropsyrassa doyeri</i> Chemsak & Giesbert			2	1	2			2	3	2	1	2	15
<i>Psyrassa</i> sp.			1										1
<i>Aneflomorpha rectilinea rectilinea</i> Casey			2		7	1	2	2	1	2		2	19
<i>Neocompsa exclamationis</i> (Thomson)			1		1							1	3
<i>Obrium giesberti</i> Hovore & Chemsak			1							1	2	2	6
<i>Cacostola</i> sp.			1					1					2
<i>Aegomorphus</i> sp.			1										1
<i>Eutrichillus comus</i> (Bates)			1										1
<i>Eburia</i> sp.					1								1
<i>Peranoplium</i> sp.					1								1
<i>Ironeus mutatus</i> Bates					1	1							2
<i>Psyrassa aliena</i> Linsley				2	1	3	4	2		2	2	1	17
<i>Psyrassa</i> sp.				1				1	1		2		5
<i>Heterachthes</i> sp.				1					1				2
<i>Cosmisoma reticulata</i> Bates				1									1
<i>Lochmaeocles</i> n.sp.				1							3		4



Figure 1. The sign after cerambycidae had been collected.

In order to further determine the productivity of this collecting site, J. A. Chemsak & J. A. Powell visited Chamela from October 16 to 22, 1987. An early morning (October 17) trip to the sign provided disappointing results. Only 25 specimens representing 7 species were encountered. One more attempt on October 22 produced 26 specimens (9 species). Since all of these species (*Aneflus bullocki*, *Malacopterus tenellus*, *Olenosus serrimanus*, *Aegomorphus* sp., *Lochmaeocles* sp., *Brasilianus mexicanus*, *Derobrachus sulcicornis*, and 4 species of Acanthocini) were present in greater numbers at the Estacion, further attempts to collect at the sign were not made.

In general, during this beginning of the dry season, light collecting for Cerambycidae was rather poor in the entire region. That is, poor in relation to the peak of the season in July. The species composition also differs with only a few of the July species being present in October.

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